

The Newport Mercury

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THE MERCURY

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inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion,—with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion
of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER, 1849.	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water
8 SATURDAY,	7 39	4 31	1 11	4 55
9 SUNDAY,	7 39	4 30	2 18	5 40
10 MONDAY,	7 39	4 30	3 18	6 25
11 TUESDAY,	7 39	4 30	4 17	7 10
12 WEDNESDAY,	7 39	4 29	5 14	7 55
13 THURSDAY,	7 39	4 29	6 10	8 40
14 FRIDAY,	7 39	4 29	sets	9 25

NEW MOON 14th day, 10th hour, 59m morning.

SELECTED TALE.

The Mantuamaker's Daughter.

BY GEORGE HAYDEN.

"What an angel! Who can she be?"
exclaimed and interrogated Henry Sydney,
in the same breath, as a plain, yet very
neatly dressed girl, with a light and agile
step, crossed the street before him, and en-
tered a small, white house, standing on the
suburbs of Baltimore.

"Who—the girl going into the hovel on
our right?" inquired his companion, a lady
splendidly attired in the height of the fash-
ion, and mounted on a spirited steed, that
seemed to spurn the earth on which he
trampled.

"The same," replied Sydney; "if by the
term hovel you mean that neat little cottage
with its vine-thrilled window, which so
aptly conveys to one's mind the idea that
it is the abode of peace and happiness, vi-
vidly at variance with the turmoil and dis-
content of the world without."

"Why, it's Eleanor Parsons, our mantu-
maker's daughter, who well nigh turned
the heads of all our young men at Major
Jeffries' ball last May, by her uncouth man-
ner, and her ignorance of the forms of so-
ciety, to conceal which she declined danc-
ing more than once or twice during the
night, all of which they were short-sighted
enough to mistake for simplicity and coy-
ness," said Mary Hansley, with a sneer of
derision, at the same time stealing a glance
at Henry's countenance, to see how he re-
lished the disappointment.

"She is certainly the most beautiful
creature I ever beheld," exclaimed Sydney.
"Will you not give her a bid to your party
on Tuesday?"

"The interest which Eleanor Parsons' be-
auty had awakened in his breast, grow-
ing no ways lukewarm by ascertaining the
obscure station which she occupied.

"What, I ask Eleanor Parsons to a party
of mine?" exclaimed Miss Hansley, piqued
at the affront which Henry—carried away
by the enthusiasm of the moment, had in-
advertently given. "Catch me associating
with a mantuamaker indeed. What would
the Misses Stanlews and Wilberts say of
me?"

"What did they say of Major Jeffries' daugh-
ter?" asked Henry Sydney.

"Miss Jeffries can do as she pleases, but
birds of a feather should flock together,"
is my motto," said Mary Hansley, and she
gave her head a haughty toss, that savored
but little of taking a mantuamaker's daugh-
ter by the hand and promoting her to ad-
vancement in the world.

Henry Sydney bit his lip to repress the
tart reply that was at his tongue's end, and a
strict silence was thenceforth observed till
they arrived at Mr. Hansley's door, when
he instead of going in to while away the
remainder of the evening, as was his wont
on such occasions, took a formal leave of
Miss Hansley, and bent his steps towards
his boarding house.

Notwithstanding his endeavors to dismiss
the mantuamaker's daughter from his mind
her image still continued to haunt him
through the night; if he slumbered a mo-
ment, her buoyant step, her exquisitely
moulded foot and sylph-like form were ever
present in his dreams; if he opened his
eyes, the snowy folds of the bed-curtain,
touched by the tilismanic wand of his fev-
ered imagination gradually disappeared,
and in their stead, her countenance, beam-
ing with the glow of health and rich expres-
sion of innocence, floated before his vision.

Having lost his mother during childhood,
and being an only child, Henry Sydney, at
the death of his father—who was once ex-
tensively engaged in the commercial busi-
ness, but by the loss of two or three large
merchant ships, which went to the bottom
during a storm at sea, with their valuable
cargoes and large amount of specie,—had
rendered, in a manner bankrupt—found
himself the heir to five thousand dollars, the
remnant of his father's well earned and
once ample fortune. This capital he in-
vested in the mercantile business, and by
dint of industry, business-like habits, and
an extraordinary run of good luck, had ris-
en to eminence, and was well to do in the
world, as regarded pecuniary matters. He
was now about twenty-five years of age,
tall, well-made, and rather handsome than

otherwise. He had for some time had se-
rious thoughts of taking to himself a wife,
but not as yet, mid all the gay scenes of
pleasure and fashion which he frequented,
had he met with a girl with whom he would
have been willing to have ventured into the
indissoluble bonds of marriage. A twelve
months' intimate acquaintance with Mary
Hansley—whom he first met at a fashion-
able tea-party, and with whose lively flow
of spirits, rather than her personal attractions,
he had been charmed—had taught him that
she would make a gay and airy butter-
fly for a ball room, but a dull and monoto-
nous fire-side companion. It was not for
such a girl as that, the heart of Henry Syd-
ney yearned; it was for one of those gentle
beings, whose kindly influence manifests
itself on every object around her who in
the tranquil retirement of her family, can
calmly perform the duties which a married
state necessarily imposes upon her, without
sighing for the pleasures of a ball-room,
and who, on her husband's return at night,
after the labors of the day are over, can
welcome him with a smile, which amply
recompenses him for the fatigues he has un-
dergone and at once dissipate the gloom upon
his countenance, if, perchance, an unex-
pected difficulty in business may have caused
it to gather there.

Tuesday night rolled round. Mary
Hansley, having completed her toilette,
and cast a lingering glance in the looking
glass to convince herself that she should
not fail to captivate Henry Sydney, descend-
ed into the drawing-room to receive the
company, who began to pour in at an early
hour. By nine o'clock the generality of
those invited had assembled. Mary Hans-
ley who anticipated a delightful time of it,
experienced a sudden depression of the
spirit as casting her eye around the room
she detected the absence of Henry Sydney;
but consoling herself with the idea that he
would certainly be there by ten, she again
yielded herself up to the delights of the
party. Ten o'clock came, and Henry
Sydney was still an absentee.

"Where can he be?" she anxiously in-
quired of herself.

Eleven o'clock came, without his being
there; she could now neither dance nor
converse with her accustomed gaiety, not-
withstanding she was surrounded by the
fashionable, the handsome, and the talent-
ed. There was a void, which the presence
of Henry Sydney alone could supply. The
hour for the breaking up of the party at
length arrived, and crest-fallen, she gladly
retreated to the solitude of her own cham-
ber, where after giving vent to her feelings
in a passionate flood of tears, she repeatedly
asked herself what could have detained
him. Why should he have foregone his
share of the pleasures of the night? The
truth of it was, Henry Sydney had that
night, of all others, framed an excuse for
paying the widow Parsons a visit.

He started a little after night-fall, and
having arrived at the door, tapped gently
with his cane. A slight noise from within
reached him—the door was opened—and
he was asked in by a middle aged lady, of
a dignified and imposing appearance. Her
countenance, which bore the rigid impres-
sion of care, rather than time, still retain-
ed traces of personal beauty. The usual
preliminaries of a self-introduction, (in
which he passed himself off as the head
clerk of an extensive dry-store, and wished
some linen made up,) being over, he seated
himself and entered into conversation with
Mrs Parsons whom he found not only a
sensible woman, perfectly 'at home' on
subjects to which he expected to find her
an utter stranger, but possessed of a highly
cultivated mind, and refined yet distant
manners, which told that she had come
moved in a higher sphere. So charmed
was he with the company of Mrs Parsons,
that he prolonged his stay till a late hour,
and then reluctantly took his departure,
having once, and once only caught a look
at Eleanor Parsons, through the half open
door as she diligently plied her sewing in
an adjoining room.

Henry Sydney, the next day, inquired
into the history of Eleanor Parsons, and
learned from an intelligent old banker,
that her father was formerly one of the most
opulent merchants of Baltimore, but by a
series of misfortunes, had been suddenly
reduced from a state of affluence to penury
—that he soon after sunk into an early
grave—and that his widow and daughter
had about two years since, removed to the
house which they now occupy, and had,
by close application to their needles, in
pursuance of the art of mantuamaking,
which Eleanor's father, when in affluence,
insisted on her acquiring, by lessons given
at home, gained an honest livelihood.

At the end of a week, Henry Sydney
paid Mrs Parsons a second visit, which but
called for a third and that for a fourth, and
so on—each succeeding visit being re-
peated at short intervals; till, at length,
three or four times a week he might be
found seated in Mrs Parsons little parlor,
which wore air of peculiar neatness and
comfort, enjoying her's and her daughter's
company. Eleanor Parsons, who was at
first shy and silent, as the frequency of
Henry's visits placed them on a more fami-
liar footing, gradually threw aside her
true character. Then it was that he had
an opportunity afforded him of remarking
how grossly misrepresented she had been
by Mary Hansley, and how far she excelled
the latter, not only in real simplicity and
inborn gracefulness, but also in intellectual
acquirements; for, previous to her father's

bankruptcy, she had been three years an
inmate of one of the first academies in the
State, and since being reduced to such nar-
row circumstances, had by means of her
own industry, scraped together quite a
collection of books, with which she allowed
no opportunity of improving herself to
escape her. Once after repeated solici-
tations, he prevailed on her to sing, and as
he listened in a rapture to her voice, the
thrilling tones of which seemed to vibrate
along his heart-strings, he was convinced
how utterly worthless were Mary Hansley's
brilliant array of piano tunes, when com-
pared with that one simple song, teeming
with pathos and sentiment.

As her character more fully developed
itself, and Henry Sydney with a practiced
eye, discovered her deep and fervent affec-
tion for her mother, her great deference
and prompt compliance with her mandate,
and her proficiency in those little house-
hold matters which it behooves every fe-
male to have a knowledge of, but which
too many pride themselves on being ig-
norant of, he became thoroughly confirmed
in the opinion that Eleanor Parsons was all
that he could desire in a partner for life.
But there might yet be an inseparable bar-
rier to the store of imaginary happiness he
had hoarded up, and he trembled at the
very idea, as he put to himself the question
—Does she love me?

For more than four months he had regu-
larly continued to visit Miss Parsons and
as yet had not received the slightest ac-
knowledgement that his love was reciprocated
by Eleanor, but more than once he
thought he had detected the blush paint-
ing on her cheek on his entrance and a
quivering of the voice, a slight incoher-
ence in her answers when he addressed
her, and hope whispered away in despair;
he proposed and was accepted.

"I wonder where Henry Sydney could
have kept himself of late? I haven't set
eyes on him for a month, at least," said
Mary Hansley to her mother, as she drew
her chair to the window, to look over the
morning paper, about six months after
Henry had first commenced his visits to
Miss Parsons.

"Why they say he is almost beside him-
self about that pert hussy, Eleanor Parsons,"
replied Mrs Hansley.

"Well I do think that these mantuamak-
ers' daughters, and their like, take the
lead. Why there is Susan Darnley, the
old milliner's daughter, who was not worth
a copper, that married Dr. McPherson,
last winter, who was worth not less than
thirty thousand dollars—who would have
thought," said Miss Hansley.

"Ah, there's, no telling to what extremes
their impudence will at length carry them.
As for me, I'm clear for putting them down
at once, chimed in Mrs Hansley, with a
knowing shake of the head.

Mary Hansley gazed abstractedly out at
the window for some moments, and then
suddenly resumed.

"Well I am glad of it. It served her per-
fectly right, for of course he intends to

The rash imputation was cut short by
the following paragraph, which caught her
eye as she glanced mechanically over the
paper.

Married—On the 18th, by the Rev. Mr.
Daniel, Mr. Henry Sydney to Miss Eleanor
Parsons, all of this city.

She could scarcely credit her own eyes
but there it was in too glaring print for her
to be mistaken. She was completely thun-
derstruck.

Building Lots for Sale.

2 VALUABLE LOTS situated on Lee street
about 4 of a mile, south of the compact part
of the town. One containing 50 feet front, and
73 feet rear, the other 50 feet front, and over 160
feet rear. This land will be sold low, if applied
for soon, and terms of payment made easy. For
particulars, apply to WM. LEE BARBER,
Oct. 6, 1849. At the Mercury Office.

Coal Yard

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic that he has taken the Coal Yard and
wharf recently occupied by Charles Devens, Jr.,
and shall be happy to supply the old customers
of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally,
with the best kind of Coal.

WM. G. PECKHAM.

Newport, May 12, 1849.—tf.

HIGHLY Medicated Cough Candy, the best ar-
ticle for Coughs and Colds, just received at
Nov. 3.] YOUNG'S.

UMBRELLAS, a new lot of very superior ones
made of the best Scotch Cambric and sub-
stantial frames expressly to our order, and war-
ranted to give satisfaction, for sale by
Nov. 9.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HIT OR MISS CARPETS—A few pieces of
stout New York made RAG CARPETS
just received, also List Carpets, for sale by
Nov. 10.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

WM. H. SMITH, DENTAL SURGEON, respect-
fully invites the attention of the citizens of
Newport and its vicinity, to his superior method
of treating decayed teeth.

He will also insert artificial teeth from one to
an entire set in the best possible manner.
All operations performed equal to the best
and warranted.

PRICES MODERATE.

Office over Finch & Engle's Store, Thames street.
Unquestionable references given if de-
sired. [Sept. 22, 1849.]

PAPER HANGINGS—WM. C. COZZENS &
CO. have a good assortment of Paper Hang-
ings on hand, which being a little out of season,
will be sold cheap. Also, a very nice lot of Pa-
per Window Curtains and some new style dark
colored Painted Window Shades, very handsome

From the Boston Courier of Monday.

Dr. PARKMAN.

ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS.

Every other topic, however important,
has been sunk into comparative insignif-
icance in this community, by the circum-
stances which have just come to light in
connection with the mysterious disappear-
ance of Dr. George Parkman. A week
had elapsed without any tidings of this in-
dividual, when, on Saturday morning, the
city was astounded with the intelligence of
his presumed murder, and the arrest of
Professor John W. Webster, of Cambridge,
on suspicion of having committed the deed.
The shock which this announcement pro-
duced in the public mind, and the excite-
ment consequent upon it, were never be-
fore equalled in Boston. The dreadful
character of the deed, and the high stand-
ing and reputation of the individual charged
with it, were such as might well justify in-
credulity; and even at this moment, when
the accumulation of circumstances seem
to gather into a fearful mass of testimony
against the supposed murderer, we find it
hardly possible to bring our mind to a be-
lief in the possibility of his guilt.

Dr. Webster has been, for upwards of
twenty years, Professor of Chemistry at
Cambridge. He has a wide circle of ac-
quaintance, and has maintained throughout
life an unblemished reputation. He has
paid a strict attention to the duties of his
profession, and his conduct has been
marked by uniform sobriety and steadiness.
His disposition was frank and open, his
manners lively and social; he was esteemed
by all who knew him as a good citizen, a
peaceable neighbor, and a kind and affec-
tionate husband and father. In every moral
and intellectual characteristic, he might
be regarded as one who was placed beyond
the suspicion of a tendency to the commis-
sion of crime. It is hardly necessary to
say that the shock of this sudden and most
unexpected disclosure has fallen with ter-
rible weight upon his family and friends.

Amid the numerous versions of the story,
and the multitude of rumors circulating on
good, bad and doubtful authority, we have
gathered the following statements, which
appear to comprise the substance of what
has yet come to light in relation to this
tragic affair:—

Dr. Parkman held a note for \$487 against
Prof. Webster, which, although it was en-
gaged by a mortgage on some personal prop-
erty at Cambridge, the Doctor was most
anxious to collect. He several times called
upon his debtor for the money, and was put
off. At length he applied to the officer
who disposed of the tickets for Professor
Webster's course of lectures on chemistry,
to know if there was a sufficient balance
due the Professor to take up his note. The
circumstance is said to have greatly in-
censed Professor Webster, who on Friday
morning of last week called at Dr. Park-
man's house, and left word "if he (Dr.
Parkman) wanted his money on that mor-
tgage, to call at the Medical College about
one o'clock that afternoon." Dr. Parkman
left his house, No. 8, Walnut street, at one
o'clock, P. M. on Friday, November 23,
for the purpose of attending to this engage-
ment. On his way to the Medical College,
he stopped at a grocer's on the corner of
Vine and Blossom streets, and purchased
some articles, which he ordered to be sent
to his house. From this store he went di-
rectly to the Medical College—adjacent—
which he was seen to enter, but from which
he was never seen to depart. [The story
that he was seen passing over Cragie's
Bridge is incorrect.] In the evening of
that day, (Friday, Nov. 23,) information
was lodged at the Marshal's office, to the
above effect. Scouts of police were sent
in all directions—bills were posted in con-
spicuous places, and a large reward was of-
fered for intelligence of the missing person.

Professor Webster, on being questioned,
stated to the policemen that Dr. Parkman
met him at the College at the time appoint-
ed; that he paid the Doctor \$487; but when
asked to show the receipt for the money he
could not do it. Though this was a
circumstance against the Professor,
yet his good character warranted our suspi-
cion for the time. The general supposition
was that Dr. Parkman had been visited with
a fit of insanity.

On Sunday, the 25th, a party of police
were sent to examine the Medical College.
They searched through all the rooms, except
the laboratory on the first floor, and a small
ante-room over head—both of which were
locked; and it having been stated that they
were apartments visited by none but Pro-
fessor Webster, the police departed without
opening them.

At this announcement, he evinced much
agitation, but did not then, or at any subse-
quent period of the night, utter any of the
language that has been attributed to him,
nor did he accuse any body of being an "in-
fernal scamp," or of having "betrayed"
him. The only exclamations he made use
of were something like the following: "O!
what will become of my family? My chil-
dren can never survive this. Their father
charged with such a crime!" These ex-
clamations are surely no indications of
guilt. From the jail office, he was taken
into a cell, where, in company with officer
Starkweather, he remained until 9 o'clock,
at which hour he was waited upon by the
County Attorney and others. Dr. Webster
was now in a frightful state of nervous ex-
citement, and so enfeebled that he could
not walk from his cell to the jail office, and
when he had become partially calmed, Mr.

the friends of Dr. Parkman, made another
search of the premises, and found, as on
their previous visit, Dr. Webster's doors
locked; yet, as before, they left the College
without forcing them.

Up to Tuesday night, the only persons
who had ventured to suspect the Professor,
were those connected with the College.—
Their suspicions were founded upon the
fact of the visit of Dr. Parkman on Friday
—the mysterious seclusion of Dr. Webster
when in the College, and his locking up
his laboratory and office at night. These
suspicions were not communicated to the
police until Wednesday morning, at which
time a third examination of the building
was made and watches were set; but the
Professor's doors were not yet opened. On
this day the excitement at the west part
of the city had increased to such a degree
that the other Professors of the institution
had resolved upon a thorough exploration
of the premises. For this purpose, five po-
licemen were detached to act in unison
with Mr. Ephram Littlefield, the porter of
the College. There were but three apart-
ments in the College that had not been
searched—Dr. Webster's private rooms
and the vault under the laboratory. The
first operations were commenced upon the
vault, which, from the construction of the
foundation of the building, was difficult of
access. The College is erected upon a
stone and brick foundation. The tide, at
high water, flows under the northwesterly
corner of the building, through the sea
wall. There are under the first floor, brick
walls running north and south and east
and west. These were built upon piles, driven
into the dock, and were intended for sup-
porters, and upon them rest the heavy beams
of the first floor. By these walls four
distinct compartments are made. That which
is directly under the laboratory, it being
nearest the water, was used as a privy.—
To get into this vault was now the main
object. There were but two ways for this
—either to tear down the sea wall, or bore
through the brick partitions or supporters
in the basement story. The latter course
was resolved upon, and on Thursday morn-
ing a drilling process was commenced.—
The space between the first floor and the
earth being narrow, on the first day very
little progress was made, as but one man
could work at a time. By Thursday even-
ing, an opening, sufficient to admit a man,
was made, through which Mr. Kingsley and
others entered, and proceeded in the direc-
tion of the vault under the laboratory; but
before obtaining access to it, another wall
had to be broken through.

On Friday, owing to the presence of Pro-
fessor Webster on the premises, the busi-
ness was deferred until his departure in
the afternoon. [It was part of the policy
of all concerned—officers of the law as
well as officers of the institution—to keep
from the Professor all knowledge of the
suspicions against him.] At four o'clock,
the second wall was attacked, and there be-
ing more room to work than at the first, a
breach was made through it in less than an
hour. Mr. Littlefield entered the vault and
found, directly under the privy seat, por-
tions of a human body, viz:—the bone from
the small of the back to the thigh joints,
the right thigh, and right leg.

These fragments were carried up, and
diligent search was made through all parts
of the vault, but nothing further was found.
The City Marshal and several Aldermen
were present at this time, (five o'clock Fri-
day evening) and the Mayor and County
Attorney were summoned. Up to this hour
no entrance had been forced either into the
Professor's room up stairs or the laboratory
below. Upon the arrival of the Mayor, the
laboratory was opened, and suspicions were
soon heightened to such a pitch that not a
doubt remained upon the mind of any per-
son present that murder had been committed.

In a small furnace in the laboratory were
discovered pieces of human bone—parts of
the skull of a man—some false teeth—some
coat buttons—bits of melted gold and sil-
ver. [The gold was supposed to have been
the case of a watch.] It is stated that Dr.
Parkman carried a gold watch; it is known
that he wore artificial teeth.

A warrant was immediately issued for the
arrest of Professor Webster. Officer Clapp,
accompanied by officers Starkweather and
Spurr, proceeded in a carriage to Cam-
bridge. Dr. Webster was found at his
house, and the officers stated to him that
his attendance was required in Boston, to
assist in the investigation on the subject of
Dr. Parkman. He complied readily, and
entered the carriage with the officers, who
did not inform him that he was under ar-
rest till they reached the jail in Leverett-st.

At this announcement, he evinced much
agitation, but did not then, or at any subse-
quent period of the night, utter any of the
language that has been attributed to him,
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citement, and so enfeebled that he could
not walk from his cell to the jail office, and
when he had become partially calmed, Mr.

Parker addressed him in a most feeling
manner, to the following effect: "We do
not come here to distress you. It is a sad
duty that devolves upon me. I come to in-
form you of the dreadful charge preferred
against you, and the reason of your con-
finement within these dreary walls. It is
the hope of all our hearts, that you will be
enabled to explain away these terrible sus-
picions. We will assist you to do this if
you will accompany us now to the Medical
College. That you may be enabled to re-
move all doubts of your innocence, is my
earnest prayer to God." At the conclusion
of these words, Dr. Webster expressed great
readiness to attend the officers to the Col-
lege; but he was still so feeble from excite-
ment that it was necessary to support him
on his way to the carriage.

It was about ten o'clock at night when
the party reached Grote street, and Dr.
Webster, supported by two officers, guided
the party first to his room up stairs, in which
are kept the bottled acids, &c., for experi-
mental purposes. This room had not been
entered by any one except the Doctor, for
eight days before. The room is about
eighteen by twelve feet, and is immediately
in the rear of the lecture-room. Nothing
suspicious was observed here, and the com-
pany went to the laboratory by the back
stairs, which lead directly from the door of
this ante-room. Here were displayed the
parts of the body which had been taken
from the vault. Dr. Webster looked at
them, but made no remark. All this time
he was supported by two men, and the ex-
citement which he manifested before arriv-
ing at the College was not increased by the
display of the mangled limbs. The pris-
oner was again conducted to jail, where he
was put into an apartment with two officers.
A large number of policemen were detached
to keep watch at the College during the
night, and thus Friday's work ended.

On Saturday the search was resumed.—
The Mayor and the City Marshal arrived at
the Medical College about ten. A search
was commenced in the ante-room, which, it
will be borne in mind, was opened for the
first time on the night previous. Blood
stains were found in the floor, which, after
close examination, were traced all the way
down stairs to the laboratory. In some
places indications of an attempt to obliterate
the blood were visible. The steps of
the stairs looked as if acid had been poured
upon them. In the laboratory four men
were engaged throughout the day, in ex-
amining boxes, &c., and about two o'clock,
Mr. officer Fuller discovered in an obscure
corner, a tin tea-chest upon a shelf, which
was found to contain the trunk of a human
body, and a left thigh, packed in hemlock
bark, and the surface covered with minerals.

Professor Webster's department in the
Medical College, is entirely distinct in it-
self. It has no communication whatever
with the other departments of the institu-
tion, and especially the dissecting room.

At four o'clock, Coroner Pratt summoned
a jury of inquest, and visited the College.—
After viewing the parts of the body found,
examining the blood stains upon the floor,
&c., the Coroner adjourned until Wednesday.
The bones, &c., found in the furnace, were
put under the charge of Drs. Lewis and
Gay, who will subject them to a scientific
examination. What developments these
gentlemen may make will be disclosed be-
fore the Coroner's Jury.

The parts of the body missing—the head,
neck, thorax, both arms and hands, left leg
and both feet—are supposed to have been
consumed in the furnace.

Since the above was written we have
come in possession of the following fact,
which, if not explained, will tend to form
an important link in the chain of circum-
stances against Professor Webster. On
Friday morning, Nov. 30th, between eight
and nine o'clock, the Professor called at the
store of Mr. Nathaniel Waterman, 83 and
85 Cornhill, and gave the dimensions of a
tin box, which he desired to have made im-
mediately. The box was to have been fin-
ished on Saturday morning, and Dr. Web-
ster promised to call for it. The style of
the box desired was such as Mr. Waterman
had never before constructed, during his
twenty years experience in the tin plate
business, yet no suspicions were excited.—
During Dr. Webster's stay in the store, Mr.
Waterman asked him questions concerning
Dr. Parkman, as to his appearance when
the money was paid to him, &c. Dr. Web-
ster stated that Dr. Parkman took the mon-
ey in his hand and departed from the build-
ing immediately. Other conversations pass-
ed between Professor Webster and Mr.
Waterman, but nothing important.

The tin box ordered was larger than a tea-
chest—being 18 inches square, and 13
inches deep—made so that the cover, on
which is a handle, could be soldered in an
easy manner. The sheets of tin which form
the sides are turned over and form part
of the top of the box, and the cover is a
plain plate of tin, which covers the open
space, and was intended, as the order stated,
to be soldered upon the top, thus making
the box perfectly tight.

The medical gentlemen who have charge
of the remains were on duty at the institu-
tion yesterday, to prepare and fit the dis-
covered parts for examination by the cor-
oner's jury. It is understood that the strong-
est points of identification will be two pieces
of the jaw and teeth. A pair of pantaloons
spotted with blood with the name of J. W.
Webster, written on the waistband and
pair of shoes spotted with blood were found
yesterday.

BY THE MAIL.

THE CASE OF DR. PARKMAN.—The Boston *Atlas* of Tuesday says:—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, Professor John W. Webster was brought up before the Police Court, Justice Cushing on the bench, on a charge of having wilfully murdered Dr. George Parkman, on the afternoon of the 23d ult. The warrant for his arrest was read to him by the Hon. Franklin Dexter, who appeared as his counsel, and by his advice and consent he waived an examination. He was then remanded back to jail until the first Monday of January next, at which time he will be brought before the Municipal Court to hear the result of the investigation of the Grand Jury in reference to the charge. Prof. Webster looked about the same as usual, appearing perfectly calm, without any perceptible agitation. We understand that he asserts his innocence, and does not believe that the parts of a human frame found in the apartments occupied by him are portions of Dr. Parkman's body, but on the contrary accuses Littlefield of placing the discovered parts where they were found, for the express purpose of obtaining the large rewards offered, and implicating him (Webster). His wife is very anxious to see him, but her friends have dissuaded her from visiting him at present. She sent to the Marshal's office a basket of books, and some articles of comfort, which were forwarded to the jail for him.

The Post of Tuesday, says:—Yesterday forenoon a direct attempt was made to make out a suspicious circumstance against Littlefield. Three students, who are attending the medical lectures at the College, called upon the City Marshal and represented that on Monday last week, Littlefield offered to give one of the students \$70 for a gold watch, and tendered the money, a part of which was in gold. Some of Dr. Webster's friends thought Littlefield ought to have been arrested upon the strength of this information. When questioned about the matter by Mr. Parker, County Attorney, Littlefield promptly explained it by saying that it occurred on Monday preceding the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and that the money was received from students for fees to be by him paid over to the proper officer, and that having it in his hand he jocosely proposed to buy the watch with it. The ground upon which Dr. Webster's friends wished to have Littlefield arrested was his being in possession of so much money so soon after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. Mr. Parker replied, that as Littlefield was worth some \$2000 there was nothing strange in his having \$70 in his possession, and the circumstance was not a sufficient ground for arresting him for murder. This was before Mr. Parker had heard Littlefield's explanation.

The Courier says:—The family of Dr. Parkman have ascertained to their entire satisfaction that the mutilated body found in the laboratory of the Medical College, is that of their missing relative. The body was identified by certain marks in its teeth and extremities. In regard to the mineral teeth found in the furnace, Dr. Keep, pronounced, after a careful examination, that they are the identical articles which he prepared for Dr. Parkman about a month since.

The same of Thursday says:—The jury of inquest summoned to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Dr. George Parkman, met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the Ward Room of Ward 7, Court square. The press was represented by about a dozen strong, but in compliance with the request of all parties concerned, both the friends of the deceased and the friends of Prof. Webster, Coroner Pratt announced that it was his intention to conduct the examination of witnesses in this case with closed doors, for the present at least.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Mr. Leander Shaw, who holds a responsible office at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, has been arrested, together with a lady whom he lately married, charged with bigamy. It is stated that Mr. Shaw had at the time of his marriage another wife living, and that the lady was acquainted with the fact. It appears that the gentleman and his first wife had agreed to a perpetual separation, with liberty to each to marry again if he or she thought proper to do so. The act is nevertheless a violation of law, and if convicted will subject the accused parties to imprisonment in the State Prison. The affair has caused great excitement in certain circles in Brooklyn, as the lady and gentleman move in a most respectable sphere. *New York Mirror.*

ARRESTED.—A day or two since, a man named Abraham Wells was arrested by City Marshal Nichols, of Charlestown, upon suspicion of having sent to Messrs. Spear & Downing of that city, omnibus proprietors, letters threatening to fire their stables, situated near the head of Main street. The letters, or at least one of them, has been recognized as being in the handwriting of Wells, who was formerly in the employ of the owner of the Charlestown line of omnibuses. The writer of the letter demanded that \$50 should be sent to the address of P. Jr., through the post office. The accused was taken before Justice Sawyer, who ordered his commitment to Cambridge Jail, in default of bail in the sum of \$5000, to appear for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.—*Bost. Cour.*

SHOT.—A passenger came on board the Albatross at Memphis on her last trip up, and placed a shot gun he had with him standing against the side of the cabin. Soon after starting out, the shot gun fell down and discharged itself towards the persons sitting near the stove in the main hall, six of whom were wounded by the shot—three, it is supposed, will die, and were taken ashore soon after—the others landed here in the same boat yesterday. *Cincinnati Com., 21st.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Post-office report is a concise, well-written, sensible paper. Mr. Collamer follows Mr. Cave Johnson in recommending, in moderate terms, the introduction of a uniform rate of postage of five cents on each letter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the increased receipts of the department, rendering such a reduction possible. The number of Postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 6333—of that number were 2782 in consequence of resignations; 183 deaths; 284 changes of sites; 2103 removals; 11 expired commissions, not renewed; 26 commissions renewed; 23 by becoming Presidential appointments, in consequence of yielding more than \$1000 per annum; 621 new offices. The department it appears is in a flourishing condition. The gross revenue for the year, ending June 30, 1849, amounted to \$1,205,176 28.

The post office arrangements organized for California have not worked successfully, so far as is yet known. The postmasters and agents, however, are exerting themselves with diligence and energy. The laws regulating the department are not well adapted to that country, nor are the means of the Department adequate to the enormous expense attending all sorts of labor and service there.

In the last year 2,100,000 dead letters had to be opened and examined. Of these 4,968 contained \$32,069, and 998 had other enclosures of value.

1837 the number of post offices was 11,767—now 17,164—417 having been established since June last. Number of dead letters in 1837, 900,000—now 2,100,000. Number of quarterly returns in 1837, 48,000—now 73,000. Number of mail contractors in 1837, 1682—now 4190. Length of routes in 1837, 141,242—now 167,703. Annual mail transportation in 1837, 32,507,006—now 42,544,069.

The number of communications received at the department annually cannot be less than 370,000.

The present length of railroad routes is 6138 miles—an increase of 1149 within the last two years. On these the mail is carried 5,749,040 miles annually.

The foreign mail service, by way of Southampton and Bremen, has been performed by the Washington and Hermann, at a cost of \$200,000 for the past year; amount of postage accrued for the year ending Oct. 4, \$61,114 20.

The mail from Charleston to Havana has been carried by the Isabel, cost \$35,086.

The route between New York and Chagres, touching at intermediate ports, has been served under contract with the Navy Department. Also the route to the Pacific.

A history is given of the Sloop contract. The idea of supporting the system of these mail steamships out of the post office revenues is deprecated as ruinously burdensome.

The postage under the reciprocal treaty with England shows a balance annually against this Government, most of the ocean service being performed by English steamships. Efforts to extend the arrangement to France, through England, have been unsuccessful.

OPENING THE OYSTER.—Our readers are all no doubt familiar with the anecdote in law proceedings that the lawyers and officials took the oyster, and gave the clients each a shell. We think the following recent case in one of our courts, is about as strong a one in point as has for some time come to our knowledge. The original amount of judgement was \$333—the costs \$33 40. Execution was issued and seizure made of timber, plank, tools, etc., to the value of \$130. They were sold by the Sheriff, and produced \$29 50. The Sheriff's costs on the sale for advertising, storage, etc., were \$117 79—leaving him minus \$88 29, besides the original debt and costs, and the Sheriff's final return is made "no other property found after due demand of all the parties." Who would not go to law!—*N. O. Delta.*

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The notorious Drury who was recently arrested in New York on various charges of villainy, visited this town in August last and procured from the Eagle Bank about five hundred dollars in one dollar bills. On being interrogated why he wished so large an amount in one dollar bills, he replied that he was concerned in the coal business in the interior of Pennsylvania, and as he paid his workmen one dollar per day each, he found small bills very convenient, and was unable to obtain them in his own vicinity. The bills were most undoubtedly obtained for the purpose of altering into tens, and the probability is that a large number of the altered bills are in circulation. A gentleman who has seen Drury in New York since his arrest, recognized him as the same person he saw at the Eagle Bank in this town where he procured the five hundred one dollar bills.—*Bristol Phoenix.*

TOO FAST.—A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scotch Justice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood meekly under the operation until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband.—"Say no more about that, sir," said the half-made husband,—"if this hand remains upon my body, I'll make her obey me!" "Are we married?" said the expected maiden to the ratifier of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow!" and away skipped the damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

The Lawrence Courier states the loss by the burning of the Merrimack House in that place at \$25,000, and the entire loss by fire within a few months past, at a hundred thousand dollars. The place seems doomed to destruction by the terrible element. The amount of insurance on the Merrimack House and furniture, was \$13,500 at six different offices.

YANKEE ENERGY.—An incident connected with the sailing of the *Annab* is worthy of mention. A fine looking young man, from Newbury, whose name we learned to be Sewall Johnson, was standing among the crowd on the wharf, twenty minutes before the brig was cast off, not having made a single preparation for the voyage, or even thought of embarking. He was induced by some circumstance, after that time, to take passage, and the resolution thus suddenly conceived, was as promptly carried into execution. He went to his home in Oldtown, a mile and a half distant, packed up his clothes, purchased a few necessities in town, and eked out his stock of clothing and money by contributions on the wharf, from the backs and pockets of his friends, bade adieu to his acquaintance, and went on board at the moment of departure, joined in the hurrahs of the passengers, while the big tears glistened in his eyes and chased rapidly down his cheeks.

The little incident revealed too, in the character of that young man, an energy worth vastly more than any fortune that has been accumulated or will be accumulated in California. As we looked in his manly countenance, we thought that if his judgement was at all commensurate, with his energy, and if his health should be spared, his friends need have no fears as to his success. He will carve out a fortune with these qualities, in any part of the world. We shall remember his name and look out for him hereafter in the papers, where we shall expect to see it attached to the proprietorship of extensive mines, or in the lead of some large and lucrative trade, or it may be mentioned as belonging to the excellent and popular Governor, Senator or Representative in Congress of a great and remarkably thriving state.

Newburyport Herald, 1st.

SAN FRANCISCO "IN SLICES."—Some fellow that has an eye to the ludicrous, writes to the Boston Post, his first impressions of San Francisco, thus:

"Landed at a muddy, rocky, and dusty sort of landing, and ascended a sort of small hill, and there I was, with San Francisco right before me. What a scene! I shall never forget it—such a crowd of humanity, dirty, squalid, lazy, drunk, lounging, ragged, well-dressed, all together—merchants, speculators, black-legs, sailors, niggers, Indians—people from all parts of the world all at home in each other's company—all distinctions levelled by gold—Jack and the cook as good as their master—so democratic about it, too, without being actually insulting. I think I can correct one or two erroneous ideas which, perhaps, you as well as all others entertain. One is with regard to the almost magical creation of a city, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or city, such as is built in the United States, in no time. This is an error. Instead of neat white wooden houses, cleanliness, &c., here you see the greatest collection of pig-sty looking shanties ever beheld. A little shanty about the size of your aunt's old hen-house would be esteemed good property—would be dignified with a sign over it of so and so "general merchants."

ONE CRIME PREVENTED BY ANOTHER. The Lafayette (La.) Courier of Nov. 23, says that "an old and substantial farmer of that county, named David Jones, recently became enamored of a young woman, the wife of a neighbor, named Cantwell, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, determined to elope with her. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, 11th ult., he told his wife of his intention, and that he was going to meet the woman at a certain place about a mile from his residence, where they intended to elope. His wife endeavored to dissuade him saying that she feared that it was only a plot to get him from home with his money and rob him; but he persisted, and about ten o'clock mounted his horse and started. On the following morning he was missing, (altho' Mrs. Cantwell still remained at home,) and some were of opinion that he had gone off alone; but traces of blood found near the place of assignment aroused the suspicion in the minds of his neighbors that he had been foully dealt with, and a search was made for him. He was soon found, shot through the heart, with a rifle ball and robbed. The husband whom he attempted to injure has been arrested on suspicion.

ENJOYMENTS.—The following paragraph is taken from Paulding's new novel, "The Puritan and his Daughter"—a capital work:

"Those enjoyments which neither injure ourselves, interfere with the happiness of others, or violate the laws and decorum of society, are in fact themselves most effectual barriers against the indulgence of those criminal propensities which at one and the same time undermine our own happiness and destroy that of others. Give to mankind innocent amusements, and they will be far less likely to seek for guilty pleasures. But it will generally be found that those who whet their appetites by rigorously abstaining from one enjoyment, are the most voracious in the gratification of others; and he who rails most loudly at the ninety-nine innocent pleasures of life most commonly selects the hundredth as an exception, and converts it into a vice by excessive indulgence."

We saw, the other day, some nice, large, healthy looking potatoes, which were grown in the centre of a heap of hard coal ashes. The height of the heap, to say nothing of the soil, if such it could be called, seemed most unfavorable to production of any kind yet we have seldom seen finer potatoes raised under the most favorable circumstances. It may be thought that the value of coal ashes in agriculture is yet to be understood.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

MR. CROUCH, the celebrated musical composer, has left England for America.—He is said to have eloped with a young lady who was one of his pupils, and to have left behind him a lady whom he has also deluded.—*Boston Post.*

"LT. JOHN L. EATON, U. S. N."—During the last summer the press took some notice of a scoundrel calling himself "Lt. L. Eaton, U. S. N." who married a young woman in Schenectady county, brought her to Albany and very soon afterwards deserted her. This appears, was but a repetition of similar crimes committed elsewhere. Early last spring he made his appearance in St. Louis, and assumed the very romantic name of Francis Rivers.—He carried a high head and passed himself off as a gentleman of fortune and leisure.—He wormed himself in respectable society, and very soon secured the confidence of an amiable family, and the affections of their eldest daughter. In due time they were married, and took up their residence in Peoria, Illinois. Before the expiration of three months, he deserted his wife, carrying off her jewelry and several hundred dollars, borrowed from the friends of her family.

With this money, he came on to Albany, and assumed the name of John L. Eaton, which is his real name, without the "U. S. N." It seems that he is an illegitimate, born in Schenectady county, where his mother now resides, but whom he had not visited for several years.

It was while on this visit that his smart address secured him kindly attentions in the neighborhood, and the affections of an amiable and artless girl. He induced her to elope with him, and they were married here, as stated at the time. He lived with her but a few days before he decamped—his exit, it now seems has been hastened by the unexpected appearance of two gentlemen who knew him at St. Louis.

Since these facts have been developed, a third wife is reported to have been discovered—a young lady in Cincinnati, whom he had married and abandoned before going to St. Louis. This, however, is a mere rumor, which may not be well founded.—But there is no doubt about his St. Louis victim.

The scoundrel is yet at large, probably prosecuting his villainies elsewhere, under some new alias. It is to be hoped that he may be speedily arrested, and punished as his infamy deserves.—*N. Y. Eve. Jour.*

AN IRISH EXPEDIENT.—An instance of ready and available wit occurred on Thursday, which is worth recording. A couple of fresh emigrants from the land of sweet Erin were travelling to Cambridge, and finding as they approached the bridge that the twain had but one cent between them, they set themselves at work to contrive how they should pass the toll-gate with only 50 per cent. of the requisite funds. At length it was resolved that they should part company—one lingering behind while the other went forward to confer with Mr. Brown, the gate keeper, and see what could be done with him in the way of bargain or compromise.

Paddy, on arriving at the gate, with his politest bow asked Mr. Brown at what price he could be allowed to pass over the bridge. On being told that one cent, and no less, was the rate for each foot passenger, as sanctioned by the law of the commonwealth he after a little hesitation inquired what amount of baggage passengers were allowed to take with them. He was informed that he might take anything he could carry, except a wheelbarrow or a handcart; and without further parley he turned and left Mr. Brown to deal with numerous other passengers, who were accustomed to pay the stated tax upon travellers without asking any questions, though not probably without a secret wish that the time had come in which the bridge is to be free.

In a few minutes Paddy re-appeared, with his fellow-traveller mounted upon his shoulders in the regular "boost-back" style. He gravely deposited the legal toll for a single passenger, and walked on to deposit his baggage upon terra firma at the other end of the bridge, which being in Middlesex, is now free soil. The spectators of this interesting scene were quite unanimous in the opinion that the travellers "had come the Paddy" over the toll-gatherer, while that worthy dignity himself did not hesitate to admit that he was "done Brown."

CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN NEW YORK. New York contains nearly if not quite half a million of people, and being the largest city in America, is generally considered the worst. People brought up strictly in the country, are taught to avoid New York as they would a pest-house, and an unguided countryman is afraid to walk in our streets after dark for fear of being robbed, murdered perhaps, and all because such things have happened in times past. But nevertheless, the city is not so bad a place as is supposed, and figures that "cannot lie" will and do show, that among this population of over four hundred thousand there are but 3500 professional prostitutes, 10 professional burglars, 10 professional pickpockets, 50 Peter Funks, 24 panel thieves, male and female, 10 professional hotel thieves, 300 till, entry and Five Point thieves, 900 dock and juvenile thieves of all sorts, and 50 female shoplifters,—even this estimate is rather too large than otherwise; and in proportion to the population, many of the interior counties are more depraved, and send a larger number of convicts to the State Prison than our great city and county.—*N. Y. paper.*

The manager of the Troy Museum has brought an action against a clergyman for libel, and laid his damages at \$10,000. It appears that the clergyman, in a pulpit discourse, pronounced the Museum a vile, immoral pit—its performances evil in their influence and dangerous to the moral welfare of the community. Two thirds of his congregation, it is said, were in the habit of visiting it, and had never discovered anything of the kind.

The new Catholic church in Taunton was demolished by the wind on Saturday afternoon 1st inst. The walls were of brick and unfinished at the gable ends; the roof was partly boarded. Loss estimated at \$5000, will fall upon the contractors.

HOW TO SELL A VIOLIN.—One of our city music dealers was lately waited upon by a seemingly dependant amateur of the art with a common looking violin which he requested to be taken care of for a few days, as he said he expected to be absent a short time in the country and he had no person to whom he could entrust it until his return. The storekeeper consented to take it in charge, and hung it up among the other instruments in his glass case. On the following day, a stranger came into the store to purchase a piano, and while thrumming over the keys, his eye suddenly lighted upon the violin that was hanging up, and taking it down as though much interested in its appearance, drew the bow across its strings as if anxious to make trial of its melody, and then being particularly delighted by the superiority of its tone, instantly demanded the price, seemingly intending to plank down the money whenever he heard the price that was named.

"What instrument, sir," said the shopkeeper—"Oh, that's not mine! it belongs to a stranger who left it here a few days ago, and he has promised to come back to-morrow and take it away!"

"Does he know its value?" demanded the captivated harmonist.

"Not that I know of," replied the music dealer; "but I presume that neither he nor I deem it worth very much!"

"Sir," exclaimed the anxious man, "I will give you \$50 for it, if you will only say the word."

"I can't indeed, sir, and were it mine, I would not ask you over \$10 for it!"

"What!" exclaimed the Dilettanti, "do you hear that note?" and here his bow delightedly quivered and vaulted up and down the common-looking instrument. "Well then, if you say it is worth only \$10, take the \$50 now, and as the owner probably don't know the value of his violin, he will make \$40 out of it, which will enable him you know, to allow you a very handsome commission for your trouble."

"There's no use of parleying, my friend," said the music man, seemingly touched by the strength of the argument, "at least, until I can arrange with the owner, and if you will call here in a day or two hence, I will buy it for you. What will you give, then, in case I can succeed in the purchase?"

"Nonsense," said the anxious buyer.—"You had better take the fifty, now." But as he was leaving the store, "well, purchase it for any price under one hundred dollars, and I will call in two days, and pay you for it!" It was agreed upon by both parties.

The real owner called on the following day for his instrument, according to promise; and in answer to the merchant's earnest solicitations, to obtain the lowest price for it, he concluded after considerable chaffing, to take the low sum of seventy-five dollars, as he said the violin was a Cremona of the first rate kind, and had belonged to his grandfather, who was a professor of music in Germany. The money was instantly forked out to him, by the chuckling music dealer, and he went away seemingly very sorry he had parted with it, at so low a rate. But what has made our new buyer most *riely* and so unforgivingly angry, is, that the man who promised to call the next day, has not yet made his appearance, and the former owner has made himself just as scarce—realizing the truth that sellers and purchasers had better both be on their guard, as we live unhappily, in a very unjust and deceptive world.

New York Sun.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—A letter from Washington, in the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:—

I am assured, from a source which you can depend on, that the notorious Cuba expedition is to be renewed into life this winter. The plan of the last effort was to rendezvous the entire body of troops on Lopez Island, near Vera Cruz, and thither the people on the vessels seized near New York were destined. The southern branch of the expedition were to land at Round Island, near the Belize, but very soon afterwards repair to Lopez, to drill and prepare, &c. The whole necessary force to take the Island of Cuba was estimated at fifteen hundred. The plan was to have the government troops drawn from the city of Havana to other parts of the Island, by a ruse when the disaffected Creoles, who have been for years subscribing annually pretty large amounts to effect a relief from their despotic rulers, were to rise and consummate their independence.

A POST OFFICE IN A FIX.—On Sunday morning last, a small parcel, while being stamped at the post office, Nottingham, was shivered into many pieces, when, to the horror of the stamper, who has been ill ever since, the consternation of the worthy postmaster, and the fearful excitement of the clerks, sorters, &c., and the confusion of the whole office, the letters and newspapers being scattered in all directions—from the remains of a glass bottle which had been directed to a teetotal medical gentleman of the town, lo! out sprang a frog.

English Paper.

There is now living in New York, in extreme want, a man who at one time had one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, amassed by a few weeks' successful gambling. For some years he lived in the utmost luxury, having over four hundred suits of clothes, but the smiles of fortune deserted him, and at last he has been reduced to beggary. In threadbare coat, and without either energy or character, he may be daily seen in Broadway.

OREGON.—Mr. Thurston the delegate from Oregon, states that it is rapidly filling up with an enterprising and industrious population, and in two years at the furthest Oregon will be knocking at the door of the Union for admission into the sisterhood of States. The harbor at the mouth of the Columbia he represents as being an exceedingly fine one, there never having been known at any time less than twenty feet depth of water upon its shoalest places.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. The following facts concerning the unaccountable disappearance of a gentleman of eminent standing among the legal profession, are received from undoubted authority. On Tuesday, the 27th ult., James R. Rowe, Esq., a lawyer of high standing, and a resident of Albany, N. Y., arrived in this city for the express purpose of taking a lengthy deposition. A delay of two, three or four days occurred in accomplishing the business, on account of the deponent not being in the city. Mr. Rowe stopped at one of the best Hotels in the city, and called at the office of a legal gentleman, both on Wednesday and Friday, the 28th and 30th ult. Thursday, the 29th ult. being Thanksgiving, he did not call at that gentleman's office, so far as is known. On Saturday last he was seen at his Hotel, about two o'clock, P. M., at which house he left, saying that he was going to a lawyer's office. Since that time, nothing has been heard from him by those with whom he had business in the city; neither has he attended to taking the deposition referred to, which was his sole object, so far as is known, in leaving Albany. A telegraphic despatch, dated at Albany, was received at the city yesterday, making the simple inquiry,—"Is Mr. J. R. Rowe in Boston?" By this it seems that he is not in Albany, and that his friends in that city are beginning to feel somewhat anxious as to his whereabouts. Mr. Rowe is known to have had some money in his possession after his arrival here, and also three promissory notes two for \$1100 each, and the third for \$800. The City Marshal would like to hear anything concerning him.—*Boston Adv., 7th.*

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—We were yesterday politely shown by Mr. Eggleston an amount of California gold to something more than fifteen hundred dollars, which rumor says, is only a small portion of "the masses" which he has accumulated in a residence of two or three years in the vicinity of San Francisco. The parcel included several lumps of pure gold weighing several ounces in the same state it was gathered at the mines, and other specimens of gold combined with quartz, specimens of quicksilver ore, &c., together with a massive gold watch guard, weighing about 20 ounces and valued as bullion at upwards of \$400. Mr. Eggleston left San Francisco Oct. 1st, and represents the inducements for California adventures with few exceptions, as in no wise promising at this time.

New Bedford Mercury.

CONVICTED.—The trial of John Price, for a murder in Baltimore—the case to which we alluded the other day, in connection with a legal quibble attempted to be set up for the discharge of the prisoner—was proceeded with on Wednesday, in the Court at Annapolis, and resulted, on Saturday, in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The incitement to the murder was strong drink, acting apparently on a ferocious, reckless disposition. The deed was committed in a bar room, with a pistol. The slain man was named Campbell—a brother in law of the prisoner. These two and a number of others had passed the night in going from one tipping place to another, taking ten or twelve "drinks" each in the course of their roaming. Finally Price and Campbell got into a slight dispute and Price drew his pistol and fired.

Baltimore Patriot.

DISURBING A SCHOOL.—There were two cases at the Police Court, in this town last week, growing out of the interference of a parent with the teacher of one of our public schools. Mr. Gilman Chamberlain being offended with the treatment of a child, by the teacher, went to the Female Grammar School in Pleasant street, and used some discursive language to the teacher. He afterwards repaired to the residence of Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Congress street church, one of the school committee and using there some harsh language Mr. Adams placed his hand upon him to help him off the steps of the house. A suit was brought against Mr. Chamberlain for disturbing the school, and he was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$200 to answer at the January term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Chamberlain also brought an action against Rev. Mr. Adams for ejecting him from the steps of the house, and Mr. A. was fined \$1 and costs.—*Newburyport Herald.*

QUICK DIGESTION.—Healthy Food.—Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which requires three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stew'd oysters and boiled eggs, are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are digested in two hours and an hour and a half sooner than chickens. Roasted veal, pork and salt beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.—*Scientific American.*

A gentleman laid on our table last evening some raspberry vines filled with fruit, which were found in the pastures. They were as fresh and fair as those grown in midsummer. Flowers have also been found in our woods within a week, as fair and fragrant as those which blossomed in June.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

THE VEIN OF COAL which we mentioned two weeks since as having been discovered in this town, proved to be twelve feet thick. The digging is still going on, and there is every appearance of another vein being close at hand. The coal is of excellent quality and is being used daily by a number of our citizens.—*Bristol Phoenix.*

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1849.

By Telegraph to the Boston Evening Journal.

From CALIFORNIA,
ONE MONTH LATER.Arrival of the Crescent City with
\$800,000 in Gold Dust!

CREERING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE DIGGINGS.

The steamship Crescent City, from Chagres, arrived at New York at about noon yesterday. She brings a mail from San Francisco to the first of November, and also eight hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, and one hundred and sixty passengers.

The dates from San Francisco come down to the second of November. The general news, though much later, is not interesting.

The reports of the abundance of gold were still encouraging. Those who had been able to withstand the fatigues of digging were well rewarded.

The health of the people at the mines was generally good. The average diggings was estimated at ten dollars per day to each miner.

Vessels continued to arrive. It is estimated that 100 British vessels arrived during the month of October.

The town of San Francisco is said to contain about 30,000 inhabitants.

The steamer California arrived at Panama on the 22d ult. She left San Francisco on the 2d ult.

Thirteen hundred passengers were over the Isthmus. The Isthmus was quite healthy.

Two of the mutineers on board the frigate Savannah had been executed. Three others had been sentenced to hard labor for the balance of their term of service.

Among the passengers by the Crescent City, was J. P. Judd, one of the ministers of the King of the Sandwich Islands. He was accompanied by Linihi, heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne. His visit to the States and Europe has reference to the French outrages on the Island.

The California Constitution had been agreed upon and published.

REMEMBER THE POOR IN WINTER.—You who are now sitting at your ease in comfortable apartments, cheered by the fire's genial warmth, while the north wind blusters round your dwellings, reflect upon those unfortunate children of poverty who are suffering the accumulated miseries of cold, penury and disease.

"Happy is the condition of those who, in this rigorous season, have a house to shelter them, and clothes to keep them warm; who are refreshed by wholesome food; who, reposing on downy pillows, enjoy sweet slumbers and pleasing dreams. But miserable is the lot of those to whom poverty denies a shelter; who have no home, no clothing to defend their shivering limbs from the rude blast; who are unable to make their necessities known, and have not a friend to cheer their drooping spirits or soothe their afflicted souls with the consoling language of hope."

We wish to awaken in the hearts of our readers a sense of the miseries to which the lowest classes of society are subjected. We call upon them to regard those pitiable objects, whose necessities, too impotent to be neglected, oblige them to intrude themselves upon the notice of the rich. How many poor creatures are seen feebly crawling along the streets, their countenances so haggard by woe, hunger and cold, as scarcely to give the semblance of human nature!

Winter, by increasing all the wants of the poor, renders our charity to them doubly necessary and indispensable. It is a time when Nature herself is wild and destitute, and surely by distributing our benefactions seasonably we very much enhance their value. If we have been enriched by the fruits of summer and autumn, is it not that we may be enabled to share these blessings with our less fortunate brethren, whilst nature is in a state of repose? As the cold increases, so should we be more disposed to administer unto the necessitous, and pour into the bosom of the distressed and the needy a portion of the comforts arising from our superabundance; and the affluent ought particularly to be thankful to Divine Providence, for having it in their power to imitate his blessed nature, by relieving the necessities of the poor; and what nobler end can be answered by the unequal division of fortune, than that of the wealthy feeling for, and relieving the miseries of, their less favored brethren?

Let those, then, who enjoy the gifts of fortune, compassionate the sufferings of the poor, and learn that it is their duty and noblest privilege to feed, to clothe, to warm, and to console the distressed; to dissipate their heart-rending cares, and snatch them from the cold embrace of death. Let those who taste the sweets of independence, and revel in the pleasures of luxury, impart a portion of their superfluous abundance; and let those whose resources are less exuberant still give a part, remembering that there are few people who have any title to respectability of character, however limited their income, who have it not in their power to do some good. Let us, then, enjoy that delightful gratification which the noble heart ever feels, the divine pleasure of relieving the wants of our brethren, of tempering to them the rigors of winter and the keenness of adversity. Who can deny himself the consolation of raising a fellow-being from the bed of sickness and the depths of misery, which he may often effect with ease, by trenching some unnecessary ornament in dress, or curtailing himself of some pleasurable extravagance? And what more grateful income can be offered up at the shrine of virtue, than beneficence exerted on behalf of suffering humanity, by a victory over our passions, or retrenching some expense in luxury or vanity, in order to apply it for the good of the poor?

Another Gem.—The January number of *Peter's Ladies' National Magazine*, which we announced as forthcoming, a few days since, is now before us. It is gotten up in an exceedingly beautiful style, and does great credit to all those engaged in its production. The embellishments are—The Rising Tide; Illuminated Title Page; The Valley Farm; The Translation of St. Catharine; View on the Jordan; The Tiff; Our Lillie; and a Fashion Plate which is far superior to that of any other Magazine. Taken all in all, a more elegant gift book it would be difficult to find.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY.—The *Military and Civil Life of George Washington*, Wm. Graham, New York. We have received a copy of this book, which seems to have been carefully prepared, and it will no doubt meet with success.

Mr. Rowe, the missing lawyer, has been found in Albany.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The *Journal of Commerce* says that the following operation was on Friday performed by Dr. Mott, at the St. Vincent hospital in Thirteenth street, New York.

A huge tumor had grown with the growth of a middle-aged woman, until it extended entirely round, from the neck to the shoulder blade, reaching down the side nearly to the hip. The tumor was 21 inches long, and weighed nine pounds after it was taken off. During the operation, which occupied nearly an hour, the patient suffered little, being under the influence of chloroform. More than fifty ligatures were used in tying up the veins, and some of the latter were so enlarged that the finger could be thrust into their opening. Since the operation the sufferer is comparatively comfortable, and there are hopes of her ultimate restoration. The hideousness of the tumor, and its unceasing discomfort, had made life to her almost unendurable.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—A correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot*, writing from Calao, says:

There is a custom that has long been prevalent throughout Peru and Chili, which to the stranger, is quite imposing; it is this—At 9 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, the great bell of the Cathedral is tolled, for one minute; during this time all business is suspended, every one takes off his hat, is expected to kneel, cross himself, and say his prayers, and the more devout kiss the pavement.

In the street, shop, private dwelling, and hotel, all business, all motion, all conversation is suspended until the great bell ceases to toll; then all is life and activity again; the bugle at the palace gate, and the convent bells sound merrily, and business and conversation are resumed at the point where they were dropped.

In the U. S. Senate Chamber on Thursday last, a man named Robinson, of Baltimore, and who is supposed to be insane, attempted to take the life of Hon. Henry Clay. Robinson was secured and committed to jail.

RESURRECTIONISTS.—Three young medical students were arrested at Syracuse last week in a room occupied by them as a dissecting room, having in their possession the body of a young German woman who died, recently, of ship fever.

A RASCAL.—The West Albanian states that a man by the name of Lindsey has been committed to the jail of Talladega county, on a charge of an outrage on his own daughter, a girl about 20 years old.

FOUND HIM OUT.—Having obtained one of Delluc & Company's "galactometers," we tested the white fluid which our milkman supplies as the pure product from the cow, and found it to be three parts milk and one fourth water.—N. Y. Com. Adv'r.

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The Herald says that Poultry was so scarce in Newburyport, day before Thanksgiving, that many were unable to procure turkey, and there was a large demand upon the hen-coops of the town, to supply chickens to families which could not get along without them.

CONGRESS.—The Senate met on Monday noon, and was called to order by Mr. Fillmore. The Senate being organized, the Hon. H. Clay and Gen. Shields, were duly qualified and took their seats, and the Senate adjourned.

The House met on Monday morning and balloted for Speaker, without any result, the number of votes cast on each ballot was 221. Of these Mr. Cobb on the first ballot had 103, and on the other three 102. Mr. Winthrop had steadily 96. The Free Soil vote was cast for Mr. Wilmot.

Tuesday, the balloting for Speaker was resumed. On the 1st ballot, Messrs. Cobb and Winthrop received the same as yesterday. Second ballot, Cobb 101, Winthrop 97. Third ballot, Cobb 100, Winthrop 97. Fourth ballot, Cobb 99, Winthrop 97. Fifth ballot, Cobb 100, Winthrop 97. Sixth ballot, Cobb 99, Winthrop 97.

Wednesday, the balloting was again resumed and stood thus:—Cobb 98, Winthrop 97. Second ballot, Cobb 97, Winthrop 97. Third ballot, Winthrop 98, Cobb 93. Fourth ballot, Winthrop 99, Cobb 89. A number of resolutions were offered and laid on the table.

Thursday, a resolution was offered appointing Lynn Boyd, of Ky., chairman, until a speaker is elected, which was laid on the table, and the balloting for Speaker was resumed. On the first ballot, Winthrop had 101, Cobb 89, Seat. 34. Second ballot, Winthrop 100, Cobb 73. Third ballot, Winthrop 100, Cobb 66. Fourth ballot, Winthrop 100, Cobb 60. There being no choice the House adjourned.

Friday, the balloting for Speaker was resumed. On the first ballot Winthrop had 102; Cobb 63; Potter 15; Richardson 29.

QUICK CONCLUSION.—A workman in the office of the *Portsmouth Journal* took the California fever while he was working off the outside of that paper, left his business, gathered his traps together, and in four hours after his determination was made he was outside the harbor, on his way to the gold diggings.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Mr. Simmons of Oak Hall received a letter yesterday from a conscience-stricken individual, enclosing \$10, which he had stolen under "sudden and strong temptation." The writer says he has "had sleepless nights and fearful dreams" ever since the theft, but now he is better, and "feels fully competent to be secretary of some religious society." We should be more assured as to his qualification, did he not, in his letter, spell awful with an o.

Large Hogs.—The Taunton Democrat says:—We are informed that three hogs were slaughtered in this village during the present week the weight of which were as follows:—one belonging to Mr. Cyrus Leonard weighed 628 pounds; one owned by Mr. Horatio Field, 530 pounds; and one owned by Mr. S. Woodward, Jr. 526 pounds.

TEBUANTEPEC.—The prospects of this route of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific are more favorable than they have ever before been. The carriage road which Mr. Garay has been opening is nearly completed, and the stage coaches will be put on and passengers delivered on the Pacific Coast at a saving of some 2,000 or 2,500 miles travel, as compared with the Isthmus of Panama.

In August, 1767, a large quantity of gunpowder belonging to the republic of Venice had been deposited in the vaults



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES, And of those Complaints which are caused by an im-paired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and **MAGNETIC FLUID**, is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases.

GENERAL DEBILITY. Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and TALKS, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DRAPESS, NERVOUS TREMOR, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, COXALGIA, NEURALGIA, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE OF THE SPINE, HYP COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA OF THE STOMACH, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

Derangement of the Nervous System. In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energy of the already diseased system, while under the strengthening life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient, who has been suffering for years, is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of **Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives**, consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by outward application, in place of the usual mode of drug-ing and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature has hopelessly and vainly struggled with the disease. They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since more than

60,000 Persons including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been cured by their use.

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. When all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else tried in vain! To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the **GALVANIC BELT**. The electric current, which passes through the body, promotes the circulation of the blood, and thus restores the system. In the whole of the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A NEW DAY IN MEDICINE AND VARIOUS OTHER CHARGES IN THIS TOWN, THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS Of the most Undoubted Character. From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE, which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction."

RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA. Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SINCE, New Jersey, July 13, 1848. DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result of the use of the Galvanic Belt and Necklace. My reply is as follows:

For about twenty years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, until I could obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About fourteen years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became afflicted with a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. Further, in the winter of '44 and '45, in consequence of preaching a great deal on my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. My nervous system was now so completely prostrated, and my Rheumatism became worse, so that I did my duties with great difficulty, and with the aid of my friends. I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been laboring under Rheumatism and Paralysis, and they have tried them, with happy results, I believe, in every case.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called The Dolorous.

Palsy and Paralysis. All physicians acknowledge that these terrible diseases are caused by a deficiency of Nervous Energy in the affected limbs. Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives will supply this deficient power, and a complete and entire cure is thus effected.

1000 Cases of Palsy and Paralysis have been reported to Dr. Christie and his Agents within the last two years, which have been entirely restored.

Cap. Andrew J. F. Toms of Brooklyn, N. Y., had no help that he had to be fed. The most celebrated physicians gave him up. In five days after he commenced wearing the Galvanic Belt, Necklace, and Bracelets, he walked across the room, and in three weeks he had perfectly recovered his health. Captain Toms is seventy years of age.

Severe Deafness Cured. The following is an extract from a letter lately received from a distinguished physician in the State of Virginia:—

"A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D.—Dear Sir: One of my patients, unknown to me, obtained your Galvanic Belt and Necklace, with the Magnetic Fluid, for a serious affection of Deafness. The case was that of a lady whose Nervous system was much disordered, and her general health poor. Much was done previously to the application of the Belt, but with very little success, and I felt it only right to tell you, that since she commenced wearing the Belt and Necklace, she has been able to hear, and she has been generally better than for several years."

Every case of Deafness, if it be Nervous, and is generally so, can be cured by this wonderful remedy.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS Are found of great service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD, Oct. 13.]

I bought my **BOOTS,** SHOES AND RUBBERS, —AT— **NORMAN'S,** No. 17 THAMES ST., CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE



The Boston Almanac, 1850.

THIS popular Annual, beautifully embellished, bound in cloth, and gilt, surpassing any previous number in the elegance of its style, and the value of its contents, will be published about the middle of November, it will contain—

A NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH MAP OF NEW ENGLAND, and the greater part of the State of New York. Over sixty Railroads are exhibited, and all the important places on the routes. It is finely engraved on steel, and is alone worth the price of the whole work.

Calendar and Memoranda Pages embellished with VIGNETTES OF THE TWELVE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, with brief Statistical Sketches imparting new information.

A complete CITY RECORD, being a systematic compilation of the various Departments of Government, Recent Laws, Finances, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, including the WATER WORKS, (with fine engravings), a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of Boston, tables of Streets, Wharves, Halls, Buildings, Offices, Societies, Railroads, Telegraphs, Expresses, Omnibuses, Mails and Postages to all parts of the world. Rates of Wharfage, Weather Tables, Local Events, and Commissioners of Insolvency in Massachusetts; U.S. Government—Involvement of Congress politically designated, General Events, during the past year of tumult and change; and many other useful Statistics.

This Almanac has 220 closely printed pages, and contains more than an ordinary 8vo. of 500 pages, which would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, with a liberal discount at wholesale. It is retailed at all the Stores in New England, and the cities of the South and West.

The work will in future be conducted by the undersigned, agreeably to arrangement with the late S. N. DICKINSON, its former proprietor. Orders sent immediately to Messrs. B. B. MUSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, or to Mr. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street, Publishers, will be early answered. COOLIDGE & WILEY, Nov. 3.

TO LET, And possession given immediately. A DWELLING HOUSE, containing 5 Rooms, situated near the Bellevue House, together with a large garden. Terms apply to PETER F. REMINGTON, Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.—tf.

PICTOU COAL, FOR BLACKSMITHS' use, for sale on Devon's Wharf, by C. DEVENS, Jr., Newport, Aug. 18.—tf.

THE subscribers have concentrated their business, and formed a Co-partnership this day under the name and firm of

NEWTON BROTHERS, and will continue their former business on a more extensive plan, at No. 186 & 188 Thames street, corner of Pelham, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

EDWARD F. NEWTON, JAMES R. NEWTON, WILLIAM NEWTON. June 28, 1849.

In consequence of the above arrangement, it is all important that all debts due us previous to the 1st of January should be settled immediately. E. F. & J. R. NEWTON, WILLIAM NEWTON.

The undersigned having associated himself with his Brothers, as above, takes this method of tendering his thanks to his customers for the very liberal patronage that has ever been extended to him, and will be much gratified for a continuance of the same at the lower store, where every inducement will be made to gratify their wishes. WILLIAM NEWTON, Newport, June 28, 1849.

Providence, Bristol & Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 12th, 1849, the steamboat PERRY, Capt. Woolsey, will leave Newport for Bristol and Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Returning, will leave Butler's wharf, Providence, (West side) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Fare to and from Providence, 75 cents; Bristol 60 cents. The Perry will be in readiness to tow vessels at reasonable rates. Freight will be taken as low as by any other conveyance. For further information apply on board. Nov. 10.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

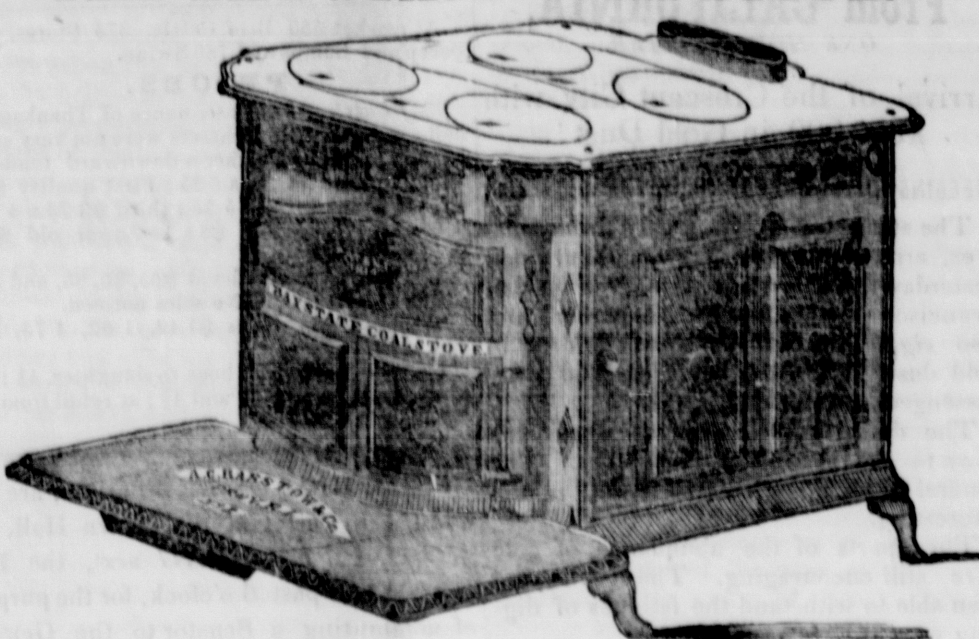
NICHOLAS GIFFORD, late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their several claims, and that we will meet at the house of John L. Cranston, on the first Saturdays of April and 2d Saturday of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining and deciding on the same.

JOHN L. CRANSTON, } Comm'rs. JOHN F. TENNANT, } STEPHEN R. SLOCUM, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to RHODA GIFFORD, Administratrix. Newport, Nov. 9, 1849.

Smoke House. HAMS CURED AND SMOKED. THE SUBSCRIBERS have enlarged their Brick Smoke House, and are now prepared to cure and smoke Hams and other meat in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The smoke is made from hard wood and coals. JOHN W. DAVIS & SON, Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.—tf.

THE BAY-STATE COAL STOVE.



THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large assortment of Cooking Stoves would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to call and examine the following:— The Bay-State Coal Stove was patented in 1849, and is arranged for a perfect Coal Stove. It has been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance of any Cook Stove in the market. Notice its general beauty—superior castings, both in respect to weight and finish, and the care and skill with which they are mounted.

The May Flower, for Wood or Coal, a new pattern. The Perfect Union Stove. The air-tight Republic. The National Air-Tight. The Quincy Air-Tight. Foy's Eureka circulating hot air Cooking Stoves, and a good assortment of other Cooking Stoves. Also, a good assortment of Parlor Stove for sale low.

He would also call the attention of the public to a new and beautiful Portable Grate. Coggeshall & Bliss's Ranges, and Beech's Ranges constantly on hand. The subscriber will sell Cutler's, Chilson's, and Foss's Hot Air Furnaces, and warrant them to give good satisfaction. Persons wishing to heat their houses with a Furnace I would invite them to call and see the HERRING Hot-Air Furnace, now in full operation at the store of the subscriber. WILLIAM H. BLISS, Newport, October 27, 1849.—tf.

Rich Dress Silks, REBONS, SILK CASHMERES, Rich Mousseline de Laine, GLOVES, PRINTS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, Cashmere Mantles, And other seasonable goods, now opening. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

—RECEIVED AT— J. H. HAMMETT'S, MERINOS, all Wool, M. de LAINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTERS, WOOLEN PLAID, for Children's wear; EMBOSSED COVERS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.

TILLEY'S No. 122 Thames street, is the ONLY place in this little village for a variety of Cheap publications, Newspapers, &c., for proof of the above just drop in and you will find a large assortment, just received. (Nov. 17.)

ORANGES and Lemons, a fresh supply at YOUNG'S.

FLOUR—Extra quality for Family use—100 lbs in store, from new wheat of better quality and lower price than has been sold here for a year past. Call at the Cheap store of NEWTON BROTHERS, Oct. 27.]

RED ASH COAL, for sale by GEO. BOWEN & CO

MURRAY HOUSE. THIS desirable Boarding House, so central and airy, will be continued open for permanent and transient boarders, during the year, and a share of patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. B. WILSON, Proprietor. Newport, Sept. 15, 1849.—tf.

FOR SALE. ONE of Anthony & Emerson's Patent Double Acting Rotary CHURNS, large size. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FALL SUPPLY OF WOOLEN STOCKING YARN, all colours and sizes, just received at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S, Newport, Sept. 8, 1849.

MRS. SHERMAN has received the Winter Fashions, with an assortment of rich Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c. At 261 Thames street, Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.

T. W. WOOD, M.D. BOTANIC PHYSICIAN. Office No. 192—Residence 105 Thames St.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. BACKGAMMON BOARDS, Checker Boards, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., Dice, Dominoes, Chessmen, &c., all for sale cheap, at the Confectionery & Variety Store, by STACY.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Such as are used in this town and vicinity, constantly for sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S, October 6, 1849.

WOOLEN GOODS. Broadcloths, Beaver-cloths, Pilot cloths, Kerseymeres; Country wool, all wool Flannels, with a great variety of other goods, for sale very cheap, by H. SESSIONS, Oct. 27.]

NUTS, NUTS, NUTS.—Shellbarks, Chestnuts, Almonds and all other kinds of Nuts, just received new and fresh at the PARK SALOON, Nov. 3.]

BONNET, Cap, Belt and Neck RIBBONS, dark KID GLOVES, all sizes and colours, at JAS. H. HAMMETT'S.

EXCELSTON FAMILY STARCH, cheaper and superior to any other. It produces a fine Polish and renders the use of Starch Polish or Spumaceti unnecessary. For sale by R. J. TAYLOR, Sept. 13.]

J. G. GILBERT, No. 215 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. —OFFERS FOR SALE— Paper Hangings

—AND— Floor Oil Cloths. A large assortment of American, French and German Paper Hangings, with Borders to match, for sale in any quantity, at the lowest market rates. Merchants unable to visit the city of New York can depend upon their orders being filled at the lowest prices by sending description of style and quantities. Oil floorcloth cut to suit the purchaser. New York, Aug. 31, 1849.

JOB PRINTING, Executed with new and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE.

CARR & BROWN, Have just received new additions to the Stock of

FALL GOODS, —Consisting of— LYONESE CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, FRENCH MERINOS, Indiana Cloths, THIBET CASHMERES, —with a great variety of—

Fancy Stuff Goods, —ALSO— CASHMERES, MUSLIN & LAINES GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.— together with a large assortment of— BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, at No. 2 Swinburne's Block, one door North of THE POST OFFICE.

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED. THE year of 1849 is now almost run out, and all persons who have the least idea of subscribing to the different Magazines, Newspapers, &c., for the year 1850, will find it to their advantage to call at TILLEY'S and subscribe, thereby saving at least \$1.25 per year on the different magazines published. For proof, I furnish Godley's, Graham's and Sartans for \$2.25 per year in advance; the same books cost through the office \$3.54. Newspapers of all kinds in the same proportion. (Nov. 17.)

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, late of Middletown, Yeoman, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their respective claims, and we will meet at the house of Ruth Coggeshall in Middletown, for said purpose, on Saturday next preceding the third Monday of March next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

GUIDEON PECKHAM, BENJAMIN ALLEN, JOSHUA COGGESHALL, } Comm'rs. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to RUTH COGGESHALL, Administratrix. Middletown, Sept. 17, 1849.

FOR SALE. ALL the right, title and interest of SANFORD BELL, at the period of his assignment to us, in and to the lot of land fronting on Sherman street and extending to Bull street with the Stone Oil House and other buildings thereon, and the fixtures, consisting of six Slack Presses, two Tight Presses, Sperm Candle Moulds, Try Kettles, &c. If not disposed of previous to Thursday, January 3d, it will then be sold at Auction.

P. CLARKE, J. S. MUNROE, } Assignees. October 27, 1849.

TO LET, THAT well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Fish, as a Boarding House. It contains 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased in two tenements if wanted. For further particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, Newport, Oct. 27, 1849.

DAVID COPPERFIELD, No. 6, just received and for sale at TILLEY'S Newspaper & Periodical Dept, 122 Thames street. [Oct. 27.]

BUTTER & CHEESE.—40 kegs Western Butter; 50 boxes Cheese, for sale by NEWTON BROTHERS, 186 & 188 Thames street. Oct. 27.]

PLAID LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, &c. Plaid Shawls, for Children's wear, at Sept. 15.] JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

100 BAGS BUCKWHEAT, for sale by NEWTON BROTHERS, 186 & 188 Thames street. Oct. 27.]

COLOR SILK VELVETS, for sale cheap by H. SESSIONS.

STRAW BONNETS. Just received all the NEW STYLES of BONNETS, now worn, in White and Colored Straws, at 261 Thames street, by A. SHERMAN.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE. THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the persons and estates of Charles D. Baker and Daniel Baker, minors, and children of David Baker, late of said Portsmouth, dec., and having qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having claims against said minors, to present the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to them to pay the same to him without delay. SAMUEL CLARKE, Guardian Oct. 27, 1849.

FOR SALE, ALL the LAND late belonging to Nathan Stanton, situated near the Wind Mills, containing about 23 acres. Those wishing to purchase will call at No. 10 Market square, and see GILBERT STANTON, } Assignees. JOB F. STANTON, } Newport, April 7, 1849.—tf.

REMOVAL, SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to SHERMAN STREET, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes, glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors, of various sizes. He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to. Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

CHEAP COUNTERPANES, for sale by JAMES H. HAMMETT, Newport, Sept. 8, 1849.

COTTON WARPS.—Indigo blue, and brown Cotton Warps, of good quality, for sale by H. SESSIONS, Sept. 15.]

TO LET, and possession given immediately. THE DWELLING HOUSE on the south side of Washington square, (near of the Park House,) lately occupied by Mrs. R. Irish. For further particulars apply at the house next west. (Aug. 11.)

Valuable Real Estate For Sale. THE ESTATE on Thames street, long known as the residence of William Lee, dec.; consisting of a lot of land 90 feet front and rear, and extending to the harbor, with a two story dwelling house, stable and other out buildings thereon, and is well supplied with well and rain water; together with a Spar Yard, having a Spar Shop 70 feet long, with ample dock and wharf room, and all the necessary fixtures for prosecuting the spar-making business, for which purpose it has been occupied for upwards of 100 years in the same family. March 31.

FOR SALE A NEW two-story Stone House, situated on A Spring street, about 4 of a mile south of the compact part of the town. It is a very commodious and well finished, has a patent Cooking Range; bathing room, force pumps for rain and well water, &c.; and commands a fine view of the town and harbor, and of the adjacent farms, with nothing to interrupt the prospect on either side. For further information apply to R. P. LEE, At the R. I. Union Bank, Newport, March 31.—tf.

Farm For Sale, THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, woodhouse, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acres, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, in Newport. Aug. 6, 1848.

TO LET, A HOUSE in Pelham street, having a large kitchen, and two large cellars in the basement, and ten or eleven rooms on two floors including a spacious hall, with a yard, rainwater cistern, &c. For further particulars and terms, apply to DAVID MILLVILLE, Frank Street. Newport, March 3, 1849.—tf.

For Sale or To Let. The pleasant House in Broad street, belonging to the estate of the late Richard K. Randolph, Esq. It contains 12 finished rooms, has a good well of water, cisterns, wood house, garden &c. The rent is \$150. Apply to MISS YEOMANS, in Broad street. June 23, 1849.

FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, about 20 acres of excellent LAND, situated near the wind-mills. Said land is a beautiful situation for building, and has two never failing springs of water. For further information apply to FELIX PECKHAM, No. 57 Broad street. Sept. 1.]

NOTICE. THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Candle establishment from the Stone Building on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN street, formerly the old meeting house, fitted and used for a short time as a Soap House, by Sanford Bell, where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, &c., of equal quality to any made in this state or elsewhere. Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices and sent to them free of expense. SILAS WARD, Newport, Dec. 23, 1848.—tf.

CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED AT THE OREGON CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

Adapted expressly to the FALL and WINTER trade. Consisting in part, of Blue, Black, and Brown Overcoats and Sacks. Under Sacks of the best quality from English, French and German cloths. Sattinet Coats and Sacks of every grade. A large assortment of Pants, consisting of Blue and Black Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Striped and Fancy Doeskins, Sattinets, Vermont Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

A good assortment of Winter Vests, made of Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimere. Also, Vests of Silk and Satin, Valencia, Marseilles, Italian Cloth, and a great variety of styles too numerous to mention.

Piece Goods always on hand and made to order. Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspensers, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Socks, woolen under Shirts and Drawers, and all other articles usually kept in a general furnishing and outfitting establishment.

HATS AND CAPS of the latest styles, and for sale cheap. Besides the above we have on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS, which may, as usual, be found here cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see for yourselves at the OREGON CLOTHING STORE, Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets, Newport, October 13, 1849.

GLASS! GLASS!! 5 HUNDRED Boxes of French and American window and picture GLASS, double and single thickness sizes from 6 by 8 to 15 by 18 inches. It being the greatest selection and quantity ever introduced in this town, is now offered for sale at 20 per cent less than any other store in town, by the box or single pane. Also all kinds of PAINTS, OIL, PUT ASHES, &c., usually kept in a Paint store, at No. 29 Spring street. E. J. READ, Newport, March 31, 1849.—1y.

TO LET THE valuable estate No. 145 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to WILLIAM HUNTER

Marine and Fire Insurance THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000 ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED. DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847. William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Robinson, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen G. Peck, and Samuel B. Tebey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made at NEWPORT to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent. ALLEN G. PECK, President. WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary. American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847. }

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in a Foundry or manufactured in the most expeditious and beautiful manner. He has the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS, among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any size that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind, on hand and for sale. If all kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with dispatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Second door north of the Custom House. Nov. 20, 1847.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE

BLEACHED and Unbleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, Crash Diapers, &c., just received by JAMES H. HAMMETT'S, August 15.

NUTMEGS, Mace and Cloves, of a superior quality, ground and unground, at Oct. 20.] R. J. TAYLOR.